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'BIG 3' AGREE ON PLANS FOR ENDING NAZI CREED

Elimination of German War-Making Potential Stipulated In Potsdam Communique

Agreed plans for the complete and final destruction of the Nazi creed, German General Staff and the elimination of Germany's war-making potential together with "all other measures necessary to assure that Germany will never again threaten the peace of the world," were set out in the 7,000 word report issued on Thursday night by the "Big-Three" on the conclusion of the Potsdam Conference and released simultaneously in London, Washington, Moscow and Berlin, according to a Reuters report reaching Stockholm on August 3.

The gist of the report as carried by Reuters follows:

All German military forces on land, sea [illegible] in the air of every description are to be abolished, all arms, ammunitions, and implements of war are to be held by the Allies or destroyed, all Nazi institutions and laws are to be abolished and no central German government is for the time being to be permitted.

Production of all forms of arms as well as aircraft and seagoing ships is prohibited. powerful German trade cartels and syndicates are to be broken up and German economy decentralized, and production is to be concentrated on agriculture and peaceful domestic industries.

Germany will be compelled to make reparations in kind "to compensate to the greatest possible extent for the loss and suffering she caused" though she will be left with sufficient resources to exist without external assistance.

War criminals are to be brought to "swift and sure justice" and the first list for trial will be published before the end of this month.

German education is to be reorganized on democratic lines and democratic local government restored. Subject to military security, freedom of speech, press, religion shall be permitted.

During the period of occupation, the length of which is not stated, Germany is to be treated as a single economic unit under Allied economic controls of the Foreign Ministers of Britain, Russia, Chungking, France and the United States with a permanent secretary in London to prepare peace treaties with Italy and the Axis countries and plan settlement with Germany.

Poland's future frontiers will await peace settlement but in the meantime, Poland will administer the territory east of the rivers Oder and Neisse. Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary are asked to suspend transfers of population until the position is further surveyed though the principle of transfer is recognized.

The report offers membership of the United Nations to clarified neutral states with the sole specific exception of the Spanish Government of which it says lacks the necessary qualifications owing to its obvious association with the aggressor states.

Belgian Ministers Picked

According to a Bru[illegible] report of August 1 received in Stockholm, Belgian Prime Minister Achille van Acker has made new appointments to replace the Catholic ministers who resigned on King Leopold's abdication issue. He named De Bouigal as the new Finance Minister, who is the director of the National Bank. Two of the new ministers are Liberals, while the other is a Catholic.

Palestine Arabs Active

The Palestine Arabs are forming an "Arab Higher Political Body" composed of all Arab parties and communities in order to present a unified front to Britain, a report from Jerusalem dated August 2 reaching Lisbon said. The agreement already signed includes the setting up of a permanent office leaving the chairmanship vacant for the Mufti who is now a fugitive. Until then the chair will be occupied by each leader in rotation, the report said.

Allied Command Dissolved

In Rome the Allied Mediterranean Air Forces overall command, which directed men of 11 nationalities at the end of the war against Germany, officially passed out Tuesday, according to a Lisbon dispatch. The United States 9th, 15th and 12th Air Forces were part of the command.

It was also reported that the 12th United States Army Group in Europe was dissolved on the same day.

USING LEND-LEASE GOODS

Utilized by Chungking in Fight With Reds Says Wedemeyer

Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer U.S. Commander in China, has stated that the Chungking forces fighting the Communist troops in Shensi Province are using Lend-Lease equipment, according to an August 3 report.

That might be true, but if so, the equipment is not being supplied through ships; some Lend-Lease supplies have been stolen and the oil pipe line from India had been sabotaged. Steps are being taken to remedy this, Wedemeyer said.

The Communists are trying to stir up trouble among provincial units, Wedemeyer stated adding that last month Communist troops attacked and occupied several towns without provocation. The General said he sent troops to restore order.

REPARATIONS QUESTION MAIN CONCERN TO FRANCE

Survey of Potsdam Conference Given by Political Director of French News Agency

A survey of the outcome of the Potsdam Conference was given Friday by the Political Director of the French News Agency according to a Paris dispatch received in Lisbon. He said that the German problem is closely related with the reparation's problem.

The Commission sitting in London has drawn up a final map of the four occupation zones. An agreement on this point was signed and will be made public shortly.

The commission appointed in Paris to estimate France's war damage presented General De Gaulle with a tentative report which says that France is entitled to demands amounting to 5,000 billion francs, that is £25 billion in reparations.

Although the German problem is not neglected by the French government, other matters are arising. The Council of Ministers has not completed its work on German problems, but France is willing to adapt her own solution to those decided upon in Potsdam.

However, as far as France is concerned any plan that might change to save or rebuild the Reich structure as a group would be regarded as perilous not withstanding the agreement reached by the conference.

This is why France is keenly interested in the suggestion regarding an Austro-Bavarian-Carpathio state.

It is clear that if France insists on her rights, she will be in for trouble with the other Allies a little later. The declaration signed by the Big Four called for abolition of the sovereignty of the Reich, now divided among four occupying powers. France, as a signatory of this declaration, believes that Germany's political future cannot be decided without France's participation.

BRITISH STRIKE UNSETTLED

Talks Held by Railway Workers End in Deadlock

The British Ministry of Labor on July 31 was drawn into the dispute involving 500,000 British railway workers after the discussions between the trade union delegates and representatives of four big railway companies ended in a deadlock, a London dispatch reaching Lisbon disclosed on August 2.

The chief representatives of both sides attended the conference at the Ministry of Labor which lasted nearly four hours and will continue on Friday morning, the report said.

The dispute which still holds in balance the fate of tens of thousands of "would-be travelers" buying tickets for the bank holiday outing this weekend arises from the workers' demands for improved wages and working conditions.

At the Surrey docks of the port of London where 900 dockers still showed no intentions of ending their "go slow" strike, troops handled the cargoes for the second day on Thursday. A special meeting of the executive committee of the amalgamated dockers union is being held on Thursday night, a report added.

Italian Party in Moscow

According to a Moscow report of August 2 received in Berne, an Italian trade union delegation arrived in Moscow yesterday at the invitation of the Soviet All Union Congress of Trade Unions. The Italian mission is headed by Giuseppe de Petroni, secretary of the Italian Federation of Labor.

AMERICAN DISCONTENT OVER POTSDAM IS HINTED

Truman Likely to Reply in Advance to Criticisms of Big 3 Declaration

President Truman now speeding back to the United States in his cruiser Augusta on the conclusion of the Potsdam Conference will make a full report to the nation in a broadcast soon after his arrival and probably reply in advance to possible criticisms of "concessions to Stalin," the Reuters Washington correspondent wrote on Friday, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm.

Meanwhile, the absence of any declaration about Japan was noted in Sweden and France and one French newspaper commentator said, "We are convinced that the Potsdam resolution will not make sense before Russia clarifies her position against Japan."

Comments on Friday included:

United States—The Potsdam declaration represents a great advance on Teheran and Yalta and it sets a new precedent in international peace—but it must prove itself in practice.

France—France is pleased that she will be represented on the new council of Allied Foreign Ministers, the Paris radio commentator said. But the paper Resistance asked, "Will Attlee be a Churchill of peace?"

Spain—The Spanish radio broadcast the full summary of the Potsdam communique, but left out reference to Spain which barred the Franco regime from the membership of the United Nations organization.

The Portuguese newspapers also omitted the reference to Spain.

The Potsdam communique was greeted with general praise by American Democratic Senators, however Senator Robert Taft, Ohio, the only Republican criticized several of its aspects. Taft contended that the agreement to give Poland at least tentative control of a slice of eastern Germany would sow the seeds of future war. Taft also objected because, as he put it, President Truman assumed to speak for the United States in many controversial questions without any consultation with the Senate or the people of the United States. Taft analyzed the communique paragraph by paragraph and praised only the terms imposed upon Germany.

Aboard the cruiser Augusta Truman said that there are no secret agreements of any kind resulting from the tri-partite meeting, according to a Lisbon dispatch.

CHURCHILL IS DEFENDED

Croft Hits Soldiers who Voted Agains Ex-Premier at Polls

The view that many men in the British fighting services were "unfair" to former Primer Minister Churchill was expressed by Lord Croft, Undersecretary for War in the last government, at the meeting of the Grand Council of the Primrose League on Thursday, it is disclosed in a London dispatch reaching Stockholm.

"It was not the government which smashed the millions of British homes, but the Luftwaffe." he said. "It was not any British agency which caused the scarcity of food and queues, but the U-boats."

Lord Croft declared, "Men in the services after suffering great strain over these years and knowing also the hardships suffered by those at home were, once the battle was won, inclined to blame the authorities when none should have known better that it was the enemy they had to blame."

Croft claimed that "many vented their displeasure at the conditions" by voting against Churchill and the Conservative Party."

"Every British instinct should have caused our fighting men to resist the poisonous propaganda of the Communists to undermine their faith in the party under which they served," Croft pointed out.

U.S. Casualties Soar

According to a Washington report of August 3 received in Lisbon, U.S. Secretary of War Henry Stimson today disclosed that the casualty list of both the United States army and navy since the outbreak of the war up to the present total 1,060,727. Out of this number, he said that 241,264 have been killed and 46,345 are listed as missing.

Stalin to Visit Baltic Isles

According to a Moscow report of August 2 received in Stockholm, unconfirmed report said that Premier Josef Stalin is likely to visit the Baltic islands before going to Moscow following the conclusion of the Potsdam Conference.

Sinkiang Mohammedans Rise in Protest Against Tyrannic Rule of Chiang Regime

The Mohammedans in Sinkiang Province, angered by the tyrannic rule of Chungking's Kuomintang army, have been causing disturbances at various points since March last year, and as the situation has become particularly turbulent around Tihwa (Urumtch), Chungking has dispatched 30,000 troops to that district, according to a Domei report from Shanghai, relaying a Hsinhwa News Agency dispatch from Yenan.

In the city of Tihwa, the Chungking forces opened fire on the Mohammedans, causing more than 50 deaths. The disturbance was caused by the Kuomintang members and troops who plundered the homes of the citizens who are groning under the burden of heavy taxes.

The Mohammedans arrested or imprisoned by the Chungking troops during the period from March last year to July, this year, total more than 100,000.

Against the brutal and tyrannic rule of the Chungking Koumintang and troops, the Hsinhwa News Agency, Yenan's organ, launched a bitter propaganda drive. The news agency is also reporting the activity of local bandits in Szechwan Province, the main stronghold of Chiang Kai-shek. Therefore, it can be seen that Yenan is now following a policy of revealing and attacking Changking's tyrannic.

BRITISH PREMIER REVEALS LABOR CABINET LINEUP

Pethick-Lawrence Named Secretary for India; Lawson Appointed to War Post

New appointments to the British Cabinet announced by Prime Minister Clement Attlee on Friday afternoon includes Frederick W. Pethick-Lawrence as the new Secretary of State for India, according to a Domei report from Stockholm quoting a London dispatch on August 3.

Prime Minister Attlee after an audience with King George VI at [illegible]kingham Palace on Friday morning announced the following appointments in the new British Labor Government:

Lord Addison, Secretary of Dominions and leader of the House of Lords; Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India; George H. Hall, Colonial Secretary; Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty; John J. Lawson, Secretary of State for War; Viscount Stansgata, Secretary of State for Air; Joseph Westwood, Secretary of State for Scotland; George Isaacs, Minister of Labor and National Service; Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Minister of Education; Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health; Tom Williams, Minister of Agriculture; John Wilmot, Minister of Supply and Aircraft Production; Alfred Barnes, Minister of War Transportation; Sir Ben Smith, Minister of Food; Emanuel Shinwell, Minister of Fuel; Philip Noel Baker, Minister of State; Wilfred Paling, Minister of Pensions; and William Whiteley, Secretary of Treasury.

Labor Majority Analyzed

According to an August 3 Lisbon dispatch quoting a Washington report, American commentators have the following to say regarding the new setup in the British parliament:

England's new and revolutionary parliament has been opened. It is important to examine just what the new majority in the House of Commons is, which goes under the label of "Labor." Of the 390-odd members of the majority, 124, or less than one-third, are atual professional laborite officers of trade unions. The other two-thirds come mostly from the professional trades. Forty-eight are publishers, journalists and authors, 45 municipal politicians, 41 lawyers, 44 school and university teachers, 12 are doctors and dentists, eight are regular officers in the armed services, three are church ministers, two are peers of the realm, and four are farmers.

In other words, this Labor majority is not made up from the ranks of orthodox unionists. They do form the biggest single group, but their party is in office now because it has ceased to be a straight labor party. It is a coalition between labor and the much larger political grouping which is, in effect, what used to be the Liberal Party, the great middle group of the community who never accepted the extreme orthodoxy of either right or left.

It is not, in other words, to be thought of as a party made up only from the English equivalent of our AFI and CIO. It has a much broader political base, fully as broad as that of our Democratic Party during the Roosevelt administration and with obligations to a greater sector of the total population of any organized labor.

U.S. Making Rocket Planes

General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Forces, took the occasion of Air Force Day on August 1 to announce the commencement of the manufacture of the Meteor, a new a single-seater rocket plane, according to a Lisbon dispatch of August 1 to Domei quoting a Washington report. The plane has a speed of 550 miles an hour and is equipped with six machine guns.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS IN INDIA END CONFERENCE

No Light Shed on Subjects Discussed—Mehta Hits Britain's Policy in Country

The provincial governors' conference called by Lord Wavell ended Thursday afternoon after a two-day session, according to a New Delhi dispatch relayed from Lisbon.

Like on Wednesday, the conference held two sittings on Thursday, the first lasting two hours and the second three. Altogether, over its two days of sessions the conference sat for 10 hours. No official announcement has been made regarding the nature of the subject discussed. The governors have already begun their journey to their respective provinces. The governors of the Central Provinces and Bihar left New Delhi Thursday evening.

Mehta Hits British

The Government of India's representative to the Burma Government, Mr. Mehta, has expressed the opinion that no solution of the Indian political deadlock is possible unless the British Government gives up its argument that absence of agreement among the political parties in India stands in the way of the country's progress, according to a New Delhi dispatch received in Lisbon.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Democratic Swaraj Party in Poona Wednesday, Mr. Mehta said that the British Government's present policy is not to protect the minorities but to create fresh minorities.

Muslims Hold Meeting

A conference of all Muslim politic[illegible] organizations in the United Provinces is being held at Lakar, according to a New Delhi dispatch relayed from Lisbon. The decision to call the conference was taken at a meeting of the provincial Muslims held in Lakar Wednesday. A subcommittee was formed to draw up an election manifesto proclaiming a program for the amelioration of the Muslim masses.

Shukla Sees Gandhi

Ravi Shankar Shukla, former Congress Premier of the Central Provinces had a talk with Mahatma Gandhi in Madras Wednesday. C. Rajagopalachariar, former Congress Premier of Madras, is already in Madras and is staying on till Saturday, according to a Madras dispatch relayed from Lisbon.

JAPANESE IN PARIS TAKEN

Painter Named Hiraga Arrested as Anti-Japanese Feeling Spreads

The French Government, while arousing hatred toward Japan among its people, is doing all it can to oppress the Japanese in the country, according to a Domei Zurich dispatch of August 3.

Information reaching that city shows that the Paris police have very recently arrested a painter named Hiraga and six other Japanese on suspicion of espionage. Mr. Hiraga has already been taken to prison where another Japanese painter named Saito is confined.

Nearly 50 Japanese have been taken to Paris from regions which are in occupation of the American and French forces.

The Japanese are to be taken to America, leaving Havre on August 6. In the group is Mr. Kikuchi, Domei correspondent, according to a report circulating some time ago.

The whereabouts of Mr. Oda, another Domei correspondent, remain unknown.

Halifax Reaches Britain

According to a London report of August 2 received in Stockholm, British Ambassador to Washington Lord Halifax accompanied by Lady Halifax arrived in Britain yesterday on the British liner Queen Elizabeth. The purpose of the ambassador's visit was not disclosed.

NIPPON FORCES IN CHINA STAND READY FOR ENEMY

Chinese People Cooperating in Constructing Hidden Fortresses

By Arrangement with the Asahi

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 2.—One year has already passed since the operation of the United States forces for approaching the Chinese continent was first discussed. The war situation in the Eastern Hemisphere, meanwhile, has hourly developed unfavorable to us, and the United States forces have come to have their fronts quite near the Chinese continent. The enemy's operations against Japan have increased in scope and intensity since the conclusion of the European war.

Thus, while the enemy is aiming at separating Japan Proper from our occupied southern area and the Chinese continent and striking separately at our strength, he is also intending to force a landing operation on Japan Proper with the main strength of his naval, sea and land forces. This strategic plan is a manifestation of the enemy's impatience to smash Japan at one stroke from both the political and fighting sides, with the political intrigue shown in the demand by the United States, Britain and Chungking for Japan's unconditional surrender.

Even though the transfer of the enemy military strength in Europe to East Asia would be completed by October as predicted by the enemy, Japan's strong fighting spirit has not at all been weakened by enemy air raids because of her geographically superior position in the Pacific. Thus, the enemy's landing operation on Japan Proper will be very difficult. The strategic recsss taken after the Okinawa operation stimulated the desire for peace in the United States. This must be filled with something, and the United States is watching the movement of the Soviet Union as regards the controversy between Chungking and Yenan and is also eager to secure first postwar voice in China.

Japanese Forces Determined

Our Expeditionary Forces in China who are waiting for what is to come are fully determined to smash every one of the enemy troops if they land on China. Over the vast area in China, strong defense measures have already been taken and the tactical method for smashing the enemy has been decided upon. Recently Supreme Commander Okamura of the Expeditionary Forces in China said:

"Although as neighbors of China, we grieve at the devastation of China, the expeditionary forces desire the approach of the American forces to the sea coast for immediately smashing the enemy's Pacific strategy and we welcome the arrival of the day to be as early as possible."

Knowing some of the main positions for smashing the landing enemy forces and learning some of the strategic idea of Supreme Commander Okamura, we are assured that a great and important position has been laid on the continent endorsing the confidence of supreme Commander Okamura. The valuable lessons gained by our officers and men in Yiojima, Okinawa and other southern regions have been skilfully utilized in the defense position peculiar to the Japanese Army according to the topographical condition of the continent. Thus, our defense position on the Chinese continent is impregnable to whatever arms American forces might use. Separate positions scattered in all places have fighting fronts in all directions, and furthermore one position is related to others. Even when one position is broken down, our fighting strength will not be lost, and its use will not be permitted to be used by the enemy, owing to the preparations of a thorough flexible strategy. Such positions cannot be observed by airplanes. Even when a guiding officer, standing on a Chinese tomb mound pointed to one of these hidden positions, we could not see it. "Such secret strong fortresses have been constructed at all places, covering a vast area far into the interior from the coast, forming elastic and coordinating guerilla fortresses," the officer said.

One is aware of the effectiveness of creeks that are peculiar to the Chinese continent. Existing 4,000 years these creeks have become a great factor in the building of fortresses, forming strong tank trenches or resistance lines. Rice paddy fields, village houses, hills and even tombs along those creeks are coordinated to give us a strong confidence. Then, in the utilization of private houses, lands and tombs, our military authorities have rationally negotiated with and obtained the understanding of local authorities and village chiefs of China. Then in building those fortresses and in training, our officers and men have maintained strict discipline and are in complete harmony with the Chinese public.

The confidence and cooperation the Chinese public are showing toward the Japanese Forces are manifested as voluntary cooperation in constructing those fortresses. It should not be forgotten that by the offer of their materials and labor the construction of long and great tank trenches was made possible. The fortresses built by the joint work of Japanese and Chinese forces and peoples were completed by the use of several hundreds of thousand of Chinese coolies a month. Blood was not meaninglessly shed on Yiojima or Okinawa. The fortification of Japan Proper and the fortress construction on the Chinese continent may be said to have been due to the noble blood shed at those places.

Lesson Utilized

"The lesson given us by the operations on the isolated southern island has been utilized to apply to the particular topography of the continent, and in this fortress construction is woven a new idea in the continental operation. We are determined to make a signal turn in the War of Great East Asia on the Chinese continent, and thus we dug our shovels into the soil of China. With the sure-victory and unchangeable conviction, our soldiers are now feeling a new air," said one unit commander at the front.

The daily life of our officers and soldiers consist of severe training for rushing operations and training to become used to their positions. Thus though suffering hardship and privation, all possess eager determination of defeating the enemy.

By the new measure taken as regards the Japanese residents in China recently, the 3,000,000 residents are now directly connected with the fighting power in the production front or at the fighting front according to their respective ability. Under the recent severe enemy raiding, they are cooperating in strengthening the self-sufficiency structure of the forces, and also increasing the production of arms and munitions, thus contributing to the continental defense measure of the expeditionary forces.

Acting President Chen Kung-po of the National Government recently expressed determination to devote his entire efforts for defeating the American forces. Throughout main parts of the country, a calm atmosphere is now prevailing, concealing from positions of our forces, waiting for the coming of the enemy. Once the enemy steps into this region, then the unseen and hidden from positions will rise against him, maintaining coordination among them, and the enemy's arm mobility and determination will be completely smashed.

AA GUNS DOWN ONE PB4Y

Japanese Also Hit 5 of the P-51's That Raided Kanto Area Friday

One enemy PB4Y was downed by Japanese anti-aircraft gunfire off Kujukuri beach early Saturday morning. This happened when two PB4Y's and two B-29's appeared from the southern part of the Boso Peninsula at about 7:50 a.m.

Reports to hand reveal that of the 105 Yiojima-based P-51's that attacked the Kanto area on Friday, Japanese AA Units downed three and damaged two. Targets of this attack were Utsunomiya, Omiya, Maebashi and Takasaki.

On Thursday, deck planes from the enemy task forces did not appear over the mainland. Between 1 and 4 p.m. on that day, two PB4Y's made reconnaissance flights off the Izu Peninsula and Sagami and Suruga bays.

GOVERNMENT TO BOOST LIQUID FUEL PRODUCTION

New Measure Decided to Mobilize Labor for Pine Root Oil, Alcohol Output

For insuring the increased production of liquid fuel, the Welfare Ministry decided upon regulations regarding the mobilization of labor for pine root oil and alcohol production plants, as the result of consultation with the War, Navy, Munition, Agriculture and Commerce, Finance and Education Ministries. In the name of the Director of the Labor Service Bureau of the Welfare Ministry the new measure was notified Friday to all prefectural governors to become effective immediately.

The outline of the new measure respecting labor for the production of pine root oil, provides that the control of labor for the product and the distillation of pine roots is to be undertaken by the local agricultural association. All prefectural governments and local agricultural associations concerned are to immediately apply the Factory Law to pine root distilling plants in their jurisdiction and formulate proper regulations necessary for their control. Relief measures to be taken in regard to factories that would suffer because of the new measure are to be clearly defined, and payments for labor are to be based on agreed rates.

The labor for cutting up pine roots was formerly done concurrently by farm workers, and consequently in the busy farming season, shortage of labor was experienced. Thus regular workers at the rate of about three men for one cauldron are to be designated.

Those who are living in the neighborhood of pine root distilling works and are recognized to be suitable for this kind of work, but who are mobilized for other works are to be registered by the local agricultural association. Prefectural governments will detail such workers preferentially to such distillatories, according to the lists prepared by the local agricultural association.

The Forestry Bureau of the prefectural government is to establish a special section for directing the local agricultural association and controlling the labor for pine root oil production, in cooperation with the Mobilization Section and other sections.

Special technicians who have been engaged in the production of alcohol will be employed. Measures will be also taken to employ a large number of lower class students of middle schools and girl students of the upper classes of the higher course of the national school in the alcohol producing plant, in cooperation with the local educational organs.

The Welfare Ministry also decided to organize the Temporary Liquid Fuel Labor Measure Headquarters, with the Welfare Vice-Minister as the chairman to study various problems concerning the acquisition of labor for the production of liquid fuel. Various bureau directors, section chiefs and other officials concerned of the Ministry will be appointed members. The first meeting of the Headquarters will be held on August 7.

BATTERED ENEMY IN BURMA ADOPTS GUERRILLA TACTICS

Japanese Frustrate Allied Frontal Attacks in Kalaw-Loi Lom Road Sector

By T. TOKUNAGA, K. KASUGAI and S. SHIMAMURA
Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN BURMA, August 3.—With their frontal attack against the Japanese in the Kalaw-Loi Lom Road area frustrated, the enemy forces have begun to resort to guerrilla operations. However, the Japanese troops, conducting forestalling operations, have been inflicting heavy blows on the enemy. Meanwhile, other Japanese Units have been carrying out closing-in attacks in the Toungoo area.

Under pouring rain, the opposing forces are locked in intensified struggles on the Burma front. Particularly, the enemy forces increased their pressure in the Kalaw-Loi Lom Road area. However, the Japanese Forces, operating from strong position, are exacting heavy sacrifices from the enemy.

With their frontal attacks frustrated, the enemy began to launch guerrilla operations with a small group of 100 to 200 troops in an attempt to cut off the Japanese commissary line in the rear. Fully aware of the enemy scheme, however, Japanese Units have massed their strength at important points and have completely shattered the enemy design.

The enemy air force, in the meantime, has been continuing its activities over the Kalaw-Loi Lom Road area.

Irritated over the slow progress of the war situation in the Toungoo area due to the successful operations of the Japanese Units, the enemy concentrated aircraft and artillery fire against the Japanese entrenched east of Toungoo. However, the Japanese shifted their position and, luring the enemy troops near to their lines, inflicted heavy losses in counterdrives. Tandaun, 50 kilometers northeast of Toungoo was recaptured by the Japanese Forces. A certain Shock Attack Unit smashed into the Tandaun area on July 18 and began large-scale closing-in attacks against the enemy troops operating around Toungoo.

In the Nyaukasi and Myicho areas, insignificant skirmishes were attempted by the enemy, but the Japanese smashed the enemy attempt in no time. Then, operating from those two positions, powerful Japanese Shock Attack Units have been sallying forth frequently, obtaining outstanding results. Meanwhile, the enemy aircraft have intensified their activities in these sectors, with an average of 100 planes appearing daily over the battle zone.

PETAIN GAINS SUPPORT OF AMERICAN VETERANS

They Declare in Cable That Trial Is 'Unrepresentative of the French People'

A telegram from "The National Veterans Committee" in New York expressing their "abiding affection and confidence" in Marshal Philipp Petain was read at Thursday's tenth session of the trial of the aged former Vichy head of state, it is disclosed in a Paris dispatch reaching Lisbon.

The telegram read by the defense counsel expressed the view that the American veterans consider the trial as "unrepresentative of the French people" and hoped that the "conscience of France will compel the termination of the proceedings," the report said.

Meanwhile, the first witness called for Petain on that day was Leon Noel who was the French Ambassador in Warsaw when the war broke out. Noel, who was one of the French delegates to the Armistice Commission, said that they abstained from voting for signing the armistice agreement on the ground that it was a military act.

"The armistice had no secret clauses and all the concessions made were outside its terms," Noel declared. He added that the late Admiral Jean Francois Darlan told him that the Germans would never lay hands on the French fleet, according to the report.

Complaining of the cost of occupation fixed by the Germans and "accepted by Vichy without protest," Noel asserted that the French armistice delegates objected strongly to the provision for handing over the German political refugees in France.

The second witness, 74-year-old General Bernard Serigny, described Petain as "in truth one of occult artisans of an Allied victory." General Serigny said that the Marshal blinded the Germans over North Africa. "The Germans asked for food and petrol and ammunition in North Africa, but every ship which sailed from North Africa was duly signalled to the British Admiralty," he said.

Justifying Petain's refusal to leave France, Serigny said Petain told him "Every time I threatened to leave, Hitler threatened to replace me by Gauleiter. Do you realize what that means? Petain preferred a crown of thorns to a crown of glory," Serigny added.

B-32 COMES INTO ACTION

New Bomber, Dominator, Said Improvement on Liberator

The U.S. War Department announced on July 28, that the super heavy bomber B-32, called Dominator manufactured by the Consolidated Aircraft Company had been brought into action on the Pacific front for the first time. At the same time, the War Department made public, at some length, details of the B-32, reported a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated July 30, quoting a Washington report.

B-32's, as long range bombers, together with B-29's, have been on trial by the U.S. army authorities in the last several years, and the Dominators have at last been brought to the war theater more than one year later than B-29's.

The B-32 is an improvement on and an enlargement of the B-24, Liberator, just as the B-29 was an improvement on the B-17, or Flying Fortress.

In announcing the employment of B-32's on the War front, the War Department compared the powers of B-32's with those of B-29's and B-24's. The new super heavy bomber is somewhat smaller than the B-29 in size and the point which is most worthy of note is that the number of the crew of B-32's is less than that of B-29's. While B-29's are manned by 11 and B-24's by between 9 to 11 members, the B-32 carries a crew of only 8. From this fact it can be assumed that the biggest feature of the new super-heavy bomber lies in the easiness of control.

The comparison between the powers of B-32's and those of B-29's and B-24's announced by the U.S. War Department is as follows:

B-32

Wing span	135 feet
Total length	83 feet 2 inches
Height	32 feet 2 inches
Weight	120,000 pounds
Speed	480 kilometers an hour
Power	8,800 horse power
Crew	8

Nothing has been made public as to the amount of bombs the new bomber carries or its flying range and arms.

B-29

Wing span	149 feet 3 in.
Total length	99 feet
Height	27 feet
Weight	135,000 pounds
Speed	560 kilometers an hour
Power	8,800 horse power
Crew	11
Amt. of bombs carried	20,000 pounds
Flying range	5,760 kilometers
Arms	10 or 12 guns

B-24

Wing span	110 feet
Total length	66 feet 4 inches
Height	17 feet 11 inches
Weight	66,000 pounds
Speed	480 kilometers
Power	4,800 horse power.
Crew	9 or 11
Amt. of bombs carried	2,000 pounds
Flying range	2,400 kilometers
Arms	10 pom-pom guns

Indonesian Quarters Bombed by 13 B-24's; Casualty List Heavy

By Y. MIZUNO
Of the Military Press Corps

MACASSAR, August 2.—Another wanton attack following the recent vicious indiscriminate attack on internment camps where enemy nationals are being detained, was made on August 1 in the forenoon when 13 B-24's penetrated Macassar and making Indonesian quarters and the better residential districts their target of attack, dropped several hundred explosives and incendiaries on masse. Large numbers of the defenseless panic-stricken populace were killed or wounded.

NORTH CHINA IS PREPARED FOR DECISIVE WAR CRISIS

Minister Kusumoto Avers Self-Sufficiency Structure Set Up To Beat Off Enemy

Minister Lieutenant General Sanetaka Kusumoto, of the Japanese Embassy in Peking, who arrived in Shanghai for an important business on July 31, made the following observation in regard to the establishment of a structure of self-sufficiency for prosecuting the war and on the matter for the development of essential resources in North China, in an interview with the press on the afternoon of August 1, a Domei report from Shanghai reported on August 2:

"In preparation for the strategy of the China Continent, Government officials and the people in North China are making united efforts for meeting any eventuality. A view is gaining ground that all affairs belonging to the same category should be disposed of promptly through the cooperation among the Army, Navy and the Embassy.

"The conduct of administration in North China will be simplified through the realization of a system in which are included those who are responsible for the development of resources as well as those who are associated with various administrative organs concerned.

"For this purpose under the supreme direction of the council of North China five or six departments such as synthetic planning, arms production, iron manufacture, foodstuffs, clothing and the decisive war structure of the Japanese residents which are most essential for the self-sufficiency of North China to prosecute the war will be organized.

"With regard to the decisive war structure of the Japanese residents, they will form a "Total Power Army" including those who will directly collaborate in operations and those who will join the fields of works which are essential to the structure of self-sufficiency for prosecuting the war. Those who will engage in the fields of important industries will be given such a name as XX Mine Corps of the Total Power Army so that they may make utmost endeavors in their given works thereby contributing directly to the promotion of the fighting power of North China.

"As regards young and old as well as invalids, they will form a reserve army and will be given military training to some extent such as throwing hand grenades at enemies on the last occasion.

"Despite the difficulty in transportation, efforts will be continued further for making a contribution to the homeland's efforts for prosecuting the war. Efforts will also be made for promoting the transportation capacity of North China through direct connection with Chosen and Manchoukuo. In order to effect a close liaison with Chosen and Manchoukuo, resident-officers will be dispatched there for the purpose of making investigations into iron ore, arms, ammunition and other necessary materials on the spot.

"In regard to the food situation in North China self-sufficiency can be maintained through supply from Manchoukuo to some extent."

Shensi Hit by Drought

The drought in the southern part of Shensi Province is growing worse than ever before and, while the authorities concerned are racking their brains how to extend relief measures, another drought is overtaking the whole Kansu Province, says a Peking dispatch to Domei dated August 4. There was virtually no rain in the vicinity around Lanchow, capital of Kansu Province, during April, May and June and all kinds of farm products are dying.

ENEMY TASK FORCES DUE TO ATTACK JAPAN AGAIN

Slight Damage Suffered by Factories Despite Incessant Raids Staged

Since enemy task forces raided the Kanto district with some 1,200 deck planes on July 10 the enemy task forces attacked the Kanto, Tokai, Chugoku, Shikoku and other districts with a total of some 10,000 carrier-borne planes in the interval of a few days. At the same time part of the enemy task forces bombarded Kamaishi, Muroran, Hitachi, Mito, Hamamatsu and Shimizu and on the night of July 22 engaged in a battle with some Japanese warships at a point some 20 kilometers south of Boso.

Since the enemy tasks forces made their appearance in the waters off the Japanese mainland the task forces seem to have received supplies once or twice from the night of July 18 to July 23. In the light of this fact it is premature to consider that the enemy task forces which have been maintaining silence since July 31 have withdrawn far away.

Judging from their strategic design it is right to presume that the enemy task forces will come attacking the Japanese mainland at any time and everywhere. By citing the following points an article in the Yomiuri-Hochi has pointed out that in spite of the exaggerated propaganda by the enemy side in regard to the present raid on the Japanese mainland by the enemy task forces the damage sustained by the Japanese side is quite negligible.

Damage Only Slight

The article points out in the first place that in regard to the strategic design of the enemy of which he has made much propaganda the damage sustained at various bases and on important facilities have been quite slight, as have been made public by the authorities.

In the second place, as regards the enemy's attempt to reconnoiter the resisting power of the Japanese Air Forces, the enemy has completely failed in his attempt because the Japanese have not responded to the enemy.

The failure of the enemy can be clearly seen in the complaint made by the enemy that more than 5,000 planes which should be in the Japanese mainland have not been discovered at all. In the third point which concerns the strategic plan, the largest aim of the present raid, the raid on the Japanese mainland with deck planes of his task forces may have some effect on the public opinion in the United States but it will yield almost no result on the 'Big Three" Conference as the United States hopes for and the effect on the Japanese people is almost nothing as is known to everybody in Japan.

Thus, the effect of the present raid on the Japanese mainland by the enemy task force is unexpectedly negligible. However, in consideration of the fact that the biggest strategic aim of the attack of the enemy task force lies in the destruction of the powerful fighting spirit of the Japanese people against the United States and the iron unification of Japan as well as dragging the Soviet Union in the war against Japan, there is a large possibility that the enemy task forces will come attacking the Japanese mainland several times.

Judging from the fact that since the enemy task forces approached the Kanto sea area on July 10 the task forces have made ten raids on the Japanese mainland employing a total of some 10,000 deck planes, the number of deck planes available for raids on Japan excluding those for the protection of the task forces which is around 1,000 planes. Because of the fact that many of these deck planes were downed by Japanese Anti-Aircraft Units and the enemy deck planes are being forced to work hard, it is beyond doubt that fatigue is being felt by the enemy task forces. If they should make another raid on the Japanese mainland there would be a considerable interval before the next raid and the movement of the enemy task forces would become inactive and dull.

NEW SCHOOL SETUP BARED

Education Ministry Organizes Institutions Into Regional Groups

In order to effect the best educational measure and maintain schools under whatever circumstances with a spirit of neighboring cooperation and assistance, the Educational Ministry decided to organize Government and private universities, colleges and teachers' training institutions into regional groups, and issued regulations on Friday for forming regional groups of schools.

The country will be divided into nine school regions; namely, Hokkai, Tohoku, Kanto-Shinyetsu, Tokai-Hokuriku Kinki-Nambu, Kinki-Hokubu, Chugoku and Kyushu. The Kanto-Shinyetsu and Tokai-Hokuriku regions will be further divided into sub-regions. Universities, colleges and teachers' training institutions in each region will be grouped into six groups of university group, higher school group, scientific college group, literary college group, girls' college group and teachers' training school group.

Each school region will have one director and the vice-director to be appointed by the Education Minister. The director of the school region is authorized to direct the chiefs of school groups and school presidents in his region. The chief of each school group can direct the presidents of schools in his group according to the guidance of the director of the school region.

When requested by the Education Minister or the Governor-General of Regional Administration, the school region is to submit opinion as regards education, training and student mobilization. The school region is to act as an organ to convey orders given by the Education Ministry to the heads of the schools in its jurisdiction. In order to meet emergency situation, each school region is to formulate emergency aid plans, and previous decisions are to be made in connection with the transfer of schools, offer of school buildings, service of teachers and other matters that might be peressitated by emergency developments.

NEGROES DEMAND EQUALITY

U.S. Scribe Backs Colored Soldiers' Right to Seek Better Chance

The problem of American Negroes and racial discrimination reared its ugly head again as the American correspondent of the New Statesman upheld the demand of the Negro servicemen for "equal chance," according to an AP dispatch of August 3 from London reaching Lisbon.

"If only Britain and America could stop bickering and lecturing," the writer said, "and start listening and learning some progress might be made toward avoiding the most serious clash facing the Western world today—clash of color."

Dealing with the impact of war on the Negro troops in Europe, the writer said, the Negro serviceman feels that he has the right not merely to better his chance, but to really equal his chance. He feels that it is not enough to better the lot of his race, but to stop his race being a permanent proletariat, the writer said.

"America has a stiff problem," the New Statesman wrote. "We can keep our fingers out, but not wash our hands of the problem in this one world, the colored man in Georgia watches the fate of the colored man in Pappa or Bombay."

EXHORTS EXILED SPANIARDS

Asked to Unite and Establish a United Government

A plea for unity among all Spaniards in exile to rally around a united government able to speak before the United Nations for all spanish people was made at the crowded meeting in Mexico City by Dr. Juan Negrin, Spain's last democratic Prime Minister, it is disclosed in a dispatch from Mexico City reaching Lisbon on August 2.

In his efforts for the reestablishment of a republican regime, he said he had Spain's interest, not his own, in mind. "If we were united, it is probable that our regime would now be recognized," he declared, adding that though unrecognized by most countries during the latter part of their exile, they had legal status above that of some other European governments established in London.

Denying that he was being supported by any foreign Power, Dr. Negrin said "I will not accept a republic achieved with the help of any other country. Spain has its own traditions and they alone can be the basis for Spain's future. For Spain's sake we must all forget our quarrels. There is no time to lose. I ask collaboration from all."

U.S. BUDGET ANNOUNCED

Expenditures Set at 85 Billion Dollars for 1946 Fiscal Year

The Director of the United States Federal Budget Board, on August 2 announced the revised budget for the 1946 fiscal year, which began on July 1, 1945, calling for expenditures of $85,000,000,000, or a reduction of 15 per cent from the actual budget for the year before, though gaining $2,000,000,000 over the original budget as it stood in January this year, according to a Washington dispatch to Lisbon.

Despite the termination of the war situation in Europe, the war expenditures occupy $70,000,000,000 of the revised budget. This amount represents a decrease of $20,000,000,000 from the actual budget for last year, but reveals that the United States is still firmly determined to wage war with Japan.

The revenue in the revised budget is estimated at $39,000,000,000, while the actual revenue for the preceding fiscal year was $46,000,000,000. The deficit amounts to $46,000,000,000, falling $8,000,000,000 from the year before. The funded borrowings of the United States Government at the end of June, 1946, are estimated at $295,000,000,000.

FOOD SITUATION SERIOUS AS DECISIVE WAR NEARS

People's Firm Determination Is Key to Safe Passage Through Difficulty Between Season

The firm determination of the people constitutes the key to a safe passage through the period from the latter part of the old rice year to the beginning of the new one, comments the Yomiuri-Hochi in its chapter on foodstuffs which concludes the newspaper's serials on the decisive war on the Japanese mainland follows:

Frankly speaking, the future of the food problem is very serious with the decisive war on the Japanese mainland lying before us. The government has recently executed a 10 per cent reduction in the standard distribution quantity staple foodstuffs for the purpose of safely passing through the difficult period extending from the latter part of the old rice year to the beginning of the new one. However, optimism regarding the food situation has become slimmer and slimmer since the execution of the government measure.

The present stage of war when Japan is being subjected to bombardment by enemy warships makes it impossible for us to depend on transportation of foodstuffs from the continent. On the other hand, weather conditions, which determine food output in Japan Proper, have been extremely irregular. The country has been subjected to a climate of a very low temperature and little sunshine to such a degree which she has seldom experienced before. This has resulted in hindering the growth of rice and potatoes also.

There is also the problem of wheat consignment, which has finally entered into the period of marketing and which will bear the greatest influence on the food situation during the between-season from August to October. The allotment of wheat consignment for each district has recently been concluded and the actual quantity of wheat which will be received in consignment in rural districts has been estimated far lower than that of last year. In fact, this year's wheat crops are predicted to be poorer than that of the preceding year. However, the alloted volume of consignment for each prefecture hardly differed from that of last year. The current food situation demands a 100 per cent consignment of wheat first of all which is a difficult thing to accomplish when viewed from the side of the farmers.

The fulfillment of the task of wheat consignment alone will not be sufficient to pass safely through the between-season of this year. Figures which have been added up by the government will be found not to meet, unless sweet potatoes and new rice, which are the cause of anxiety because of bad weather conditions, are handed over to the government by the end of October in unprecedented large volumes. When one considers a situation when transportation routes will be destroyed by enemy bombing and when the Japanese mainland is separated into parts by the enemy, the future of the food situation is literally a path of thorns.

Frankly speaking, one is compelled to say that the current food situation is in the aforementioned stage of unprecedented difficulties. However, we will not be merely butting our heads against this food question without fighting in the coming decisive war on the Japanese mainland. Whether the Japanese people will be able to fight through the food war to its successful conclusion or not on the occasion of the decisive war on the Japanese mainland, depends solely on whether the entire Japanese people can thoroughly comprehend the significance of war as a true Japanese or not.

All in all, the food problem summarizes itself up in the psychological attitude of each and every one in the country. Some persons say that they cannot fight on an empty stomach, but they are the ones who will not be able to fight on a full stomach also because of its fullness. Producers will completely forward their alloted volume for consignment in the self-consciousness of farmers of the Empire while consumers will endure a rationed life by all means. If this psychological attitude is firmly implanted among the entire Japanese people, it will be not in the least a difficult thing to overcome the most difficult food situation.

The government has also decided to speedily execute food measures for a decisive war and has published the high points of its food policy, which was decided upon at a recent cabinet meeting, to cope with the mainland becoming the theater for a decisive war. The government has fully considered the eventualities of the destruction of traffic routes by enemy bombing and of the cessation of transport as a result of the enemy landing on the mainland. On the principle of establishing self-sufficiency in foodstuffs in each region, the government is determined to carry out every measure on this occasion such as those concerned with adjusting military and civilian demands, rearranging population, utilizing cultivated land to the maximum degree, effacing uncultivated land, powerfully executing the policy of encouraging farmers to return to the land, etc., for the purpose of realizing the goal of production increase of foodstuffs. Although the contents of these government measures cannot be said to be entirely of an epochal nature, one may expect considerable results in the food policy if the government executes these measures in real earnest.

In regard to converting mulberry and tobacco fields and fruit orchards into land growing foodstuffs the into land growing foodstuffs there may be some debate over fruit orchards but it is an incomprehensible fact that mulberry fields are still left remaining today. There can be no question of clothes at a time when there is about to be no food. The mulberry fields cover an area of 220,000 to 230,000 cho of land. At least 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 koku of sweet potatoes and wheat can be grown on this land if mulberry bushes are all uprooted and foodstuffs are grown in their place. Although the adjustment of mulberry fields is not a new thing, this has merely been discussed and hardly put into practise up till today. This example of mulberry fields proves that there are still many measures which can be executed if one really intends to do things.

This also applies to the case of utilizing unused natural resources, mountain vegetables and countless varieties of other things belonging to the category of unused natural resources. The acorn, which is one kind of a tree fruit, amounts reportedly to some one hundred million koku in output. Although there may be some persons who might say that acorns do not belong in the category of unused natural resources, the important thing is whether they are being thoroughly utilized or not. One cannot slight acorns if the some one hundred million koku of acorns are all picked, made into starch and used as foodstuffs.

Although our country was originally called an agricultural nation, cultivated land amounts to only 20 per cent of the entire country while the remaining 80 per cent consists mainly of mountains and woods. We must fully consider the fact on this occasion that we have been indifferent in regard to the use of these mountains and fields which cover the major portion of the country. It can be said that the solution of the food problem is an easy one if the entire people really possess the determination to do so in coordination with measures by the government.

One thing which we would desire of the government is that although the food policy announced by the government must be speedily put into execution, drastic measures should be taken in regard to the consignment of wheat and sweet potatoes, which will greatly influence the demand and supply of foodstuffs in the present between-season and which might determine the outcome of this food question.

There has been presented a free market plan for sweet potatoes as one means to forward vegetables. However, we cannot give out immediate approval to this plan. There are many reasons for this disapproval. It is an idea which belongs to yesterday that attempts to put materials in circulation in the present time when the farmers themselves do not possess a deep interest in money. I believe that new measures should be drawn up and executed such as allotting daily necessities to persons forwarding their foodstuffs to the government.

Sweet potatoes cannot be kept long. It must be regarded that there is a great danger of sweet potatoes becoming rotten as transportation this year has become very acute and stringent. Is the government prepared to cope with this situation? A speedy and complete transport structure is necessary to prevent the decaying of sweet potatoes.

At the same time, full consideration must be paid in regard to the processing equipment for starch. Upon investigating into the topographical location of starch factories in the country, we discover the majority of the factories to be densely situated in special areas such as Chiba and Kagoshima. It is impossible to convert sweet potatoes into starch according to plans in the current transportation situation with such conditions existing as above. Starch factories should be speedily rearranged and their number increased.

In regard to wheat, it is desirable that the government controls all harvested wheat. This all-out control means a monopoly which should be executed over both rice and wheat. However, as a matter of convenience we recommend the government to execute monopoly over wheat first of all. Rural economic department chiefs advocated an all-out control over wheat when the rationing of wheat was recently carried out. Prefectures desire the government to purchase all rather than leaving a little bit to them. The true feeling of the people in rural districts is that they believe it to be more convenient for them if the government buys up all their wheat instead of alloting wheat consignments to prefectures, towns, villages and farmers and tallying down the results of the consignment.

Apart from the ideological basis of this all-out control advocated by prefectural offices, if the figures reported by them regarding the anticipated harvest results gradually become small while the allotment by the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry becomes strengthened on the contrary, the government most likely will be compelled to transfer over to the system of monopoly of buying up all rice and wheat whether it likes it or not. The government can begin its monopoly over rice by controlling rice-hulling machines first of all as the actual production of rice can be grasped by effecting control over rice-hulling machines throughout the country. The number of rice-hulling machines is not enough this year unless each town and village uses the machines in common. The actual rice output of each farmer can be known accurately if the government decides on this occasion to effect control over rice hulling machines. If the aforementioned measures for rice wheat and sweet potatoes are executed in parallel with the food policy to cope with the mainland becoming the theater for a decisive war, the government will be able to receive its required quantities and thus perform a big role in safely passing through the present between-season.

When one considers the fact that transportation will become more and more stringent hereafter, he will discover that an inter-exchange of foodstuffs between districts will become impossible to practise. Therefore, one must think of drastic steps to put human beings into action in accordance with the demand and supply of foodstuffs in each district rather than moving foodstuffs about in the future. In other words, a rearrangement of population on a large scale must be carried out in accordance with the degree of self sufficiency in each district.

It is possible that we have also arrived at a stage when we must think of means to strengthen the structure of food administration. Extremely large quantities of rice are currently being demanded in the military circles. It will be very difficult for the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry to draw out and execute plans regarding foodstuffs when the three ministries of Agriculture, War and Navy continue to compete against each other to acquire foodstuffs according to their respective different plans. It is urgent to control foodstuffs needed in military circles and foodstuffs required for civilian consumption at the same time. This will become possible only when a powerful food administrative organ, which will belong directly under the supervision of the cabinet, be established to absorb in itself the food administrative affairs of the aforementioned three ministries.

All in all, the food problem has gone far beyond the stage of substitute foodstuffs. The question today is how can the present rations be maintained. This problem is not an impossible one to practise by any means although great difficulties lie ahead in regard to the future prospects of the food situation. The government should request the people to possess a pyschological attitude which thoroughly understands the true meaning of the war, and at the same time swiftly execute drastic measures regarding the food policy, which will prove to be right hereafter, while adopting an appropriate leadership so that the limited rationed foodstuffs can be most effectively supplied to the people.

(To Be Concluded)

Building Underground Shrine

The Gokoku Shrine in Miyagi Prefecture, recently hit by the enemy raids will see its reincarnation soon. The first underground shrine is expected to be rebuilt here. The inner shrine will be constructed at the end of a subterranean passage in the side of a mountain, making the shrine absolutely bombproof. Above ground a worshipping hall which will just meet the needs of the worshippers will be built. Work will start with the arrival of the construction corps.

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NIPPON WOODEN PLANE SUPERIOR TO MOSQUITO

Excels British Make; New Ones Being Produced in Great Mass For Decisive War

To cope with the increased demand for more aircraft which are one of the vital keys to victory, newly-designed wooden planes are being produced abundantly, which are even superior to the British Mosquitoes.

At a certain factory which is rather a second-rate factory in its equipment and technique, wooden aircraft not inferior to metal planes are being produced abundantly. Combatting setbacks and obstacles, they had to change their plans for building many times, but nothing daunted, they exerted their utmost till finally they have succeeded in building superior wooden aircraft.

In the pond in front of the factory building, many kinds of timber to be used in constructing aircraft are seen floating. Necessary timber is available right on the spot. Timber is as important as duralumin. Timber must be first carefuly examined by experts and then made up into various parts necessary in building wooden aircraft.

The most important in the process of constructing wooden planes is the drying of timber. Adequate drying must be done in consideration of weather and the difference in the kinds of timber. The time when trees were felled must be also considered. One little mistake or slip in the process of drying spoils the whole construction. If timber is not dried sufficiently, the plane built with it may disintegrate in midair. In view of the importance of drying, thorough examination is conducted before the timber is to be used in building aircraft. After thorough examination by experts, wooden wings are constructed by male and female students volunteer workers under the guidance of a few engineers and trained workers. All other accessories are also made by those students in a little workshop. After all accessories are assembled, veneer is pasted as neatly as sheets of paper.

No sharp metalic sound is audible, but everything is done in a warm and quiet atmosphere. A certain temperature is maintained in every room to keep the timber dry. The wooden wings then must be painted and with all necessary equipment completed, the planes become ready for action.

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STATUTES ENCOURAGING WARTIME LABOR PASSED

Outline of New Measure Given At Meeting Held at Prime Minister's Residence

The Wartime Emergency Measure Committee held its fourth meeting at the Prime Minister's official residence at 1:30 p.m. Thursday with the attendance of Chairman Tsuneo Kanemitsu and all members, and after deliberating upon the three Imperial ordinance drafts respecting the control and encouragement of wartime labor, approved them.

The Imperial ordinance drafts submitted to the Committee were the Imperial ordinance draft regarding the improvement of wartime labor control, the Imperial ordinance draft on the commendation and punishment of wartime workers, and the Imperial ordinance draft concerning the special cases of punishment under the Munitions Production Company Law.

These drafts were explained to the Committee by Welfare Minister Tadahiko Okada, and Munitions Minister Admiral Teijiro Toyoda. Upon the approval of the three drafts by the Committee, the Board of Information announced the outline of each draft on Thursday afternoon.

Outline Is Given

Under the Imperial ordinance draft regarding the improvement of the control of wartime labor operators of factories, mines or other works employing more than 100 requisitioned workers or especially designated under the National Mobilization Law, Article IV, are to adjust the labor control system and appoint properly qualified men as superintendents to thoroughly control subordinate workers and insure the complete execution of their duty.

Operators of enterprises are to adopt regulations for the labor control system, the standard of appointment and discharge of superintendents of all classes. The provisions made in the Imperial ordinance do not apply to enterprises conducted by the State or prefectures. But whenever it is found necessary, the Welfare Minister, or the Munitions Minister as regards enterprises under his control, may apply the regulations to factories, mines and works not designated in the law, or make special cases for its application.

The provisions of the law are similarly applied to Chosen and Taiwan.

Under the ordinance concerning the commendation and punishment of wartime workers, the commendation and punishment of workers according to the provisions of Article I of the Wartime Emergency Measure Law are to be made according to the provisions of the proposed Imperial ordinance.

Commending War Workers

The commendation of workers is to be of two kinds, the awarding of a letter of commendation and the awarding of a commendation medal. The award of monetary gifts, advance of salary or the advance of rank may be also made to those commended. Commendation will be made to those who are giving superior result and are to be regarded as models for others, those who made valuable inventions, or improvements or rendered other meritorious technical service, those who accomplished special service in defense and relief works, and those who fulfilled their duty well and are to be regarded as models for others.

Those responsible for production and Government offices are to punish workers according to stipulated regulations. Punishment to be meted out by those responsible for production is to be of the following four kinds; (1) caution; (2) reprimand; (3) good behavior, and (4) salary reduction. Punishment to be given by those responsible for production is to be made on the following cases; (1) poor attendance and disinterestedness in work; (2) disobeying superintendents and disturbing order; (3) hindering efficiency, and (4) violation of the duty of workers.

At the request of those responsible for production, Government offices concerned may order training to those workers who violated their duty. For reprimanding trainees, those to be punished are to be detained in special facilities for less than 60 days to receive reprimanding training while being engaged in their works. Those receiving punishment may also have their holidays reduced, salary advance suspended or ranks lowered.

Whenever the Welfare Minister or Munitions Minister in case of enterprises under his jurisdiction, or Governors-General of Regional Administration or Prefectural Governors find it necessary, the entire or part of the provisions of the law may be applied to requisitioned workers employed in enterprises other than specified, or to workers under the provisions of Article IV of the National Labor Mobilization Law.

The ordinance respecting the special cases of punishment under the Munitions Production Company Law provides that the punishment to be made under the provisions of Clause I Article XX of the Munitions Production Company Law can be enforced without the approval of the Munitions Production Responsibility Investigation Committee, regardless of the provisions of Clause II of Articles XX of the said law.

Aviation Body Holds Anniversary Rites: Employes Honored

A ceremony commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Aviation Bureau of the Communications Board was held at the Bureau at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday. Takeo Iino, head of the Bureau, and Naoto Kobiyama, Transportation Minister, delivered addresses at the beginning of the ceremony, and following that, those who have served in the Bureau for many years including Eitaro Komabayashi, head of the Aviation Research Institute, were commended.

FINANCE MINISTER PLANS TO BOOST SALT OUTPUT

Hirose Hopes Persons Outside Industry Will Help Increase Domestic Production

His object is to bring about an increase of home-produced salt, said Finance Minister Toyosaku Hirose after his return on July 27 from a trip of inspection in the salt-producing centers in the Kinki and Chugoku districts and Shikoku.

Mr. Hirose said:

"I inspected the salt fields in Okayama, Yamaguchi, Hiroshima, and Takamatsu. It is in these districts that 90 per cent of the monopoly salt consumed in Japan is produced. The output of salt in the first quarter of this year was not more than 70 per cent of what was produced in the same period last year because of unfavorable weather and other factors.

"There was not much sunshine in July, the month when a large portion of salt is produced, and only on two or three days in the month the manufacture of salt was in full swing. Everywhere in these districts salt can be made, and I have a great hope that more and more persons outside the salt-manufacturing industry will take an active interest in increasing the output of salt in the country by employing themselves in the manufacture of the commodity.

"It is possible to make these districts produce enough salt to satisfy their requirements and at the same time those of some of the high-lying districts which are not fit for the manufacture of salt. The inhabitants in the Tohoku and Hokuriku districts where conditions are considered unfit for the mass-production of salt, are taking more and more interest in making their own salt. The inhabitants of Ishikawa and Toyama Prefectures are confident of their ability to increase the output of salt by 70,000 tons among themselves.

"The Finance Ministry has a plan to stimulate the home production of salt, working through the office for the increase of the output of salt. I personally want the salt-works in the coastal regions to use more electric power than today."

EVACUATION EXTENDED

National School Children Will Be Joined by Principals

The one-year period of group evacuation of school children, adopted as an emergency measure, will be extended indefinitely for the time being and permanent measures to be put into effect from August 1 were adopted.

Principals of national schools will go to the places to which their pupils have evacuated, to personally look after the school dormitories and will, as a rule be entrusted with the education of the children.

The authority held by the chiefs of the 35 Metropolitan wards over the evacuated schools, as also the inspection of schools, will be transferred to superintendants at the places to which evacuated and to heads of business affairs departments of the prefectural governments.

School children still left in the metropolis will be encouraged to evacuate as far as far possible, but for those who must stay behind in Tokyo, the terakoya system of schooling will be perfected.

Asahina Reelected

The work to be carried on in part by the Juridical Body Nippon Seinen Kan of the Dai Nippon Youth and Boys Association recently dissolved will be divided under the three heads of general affairs, activities an management. Sakutaro Asahina, chief of the education bureau of the Department of Education, was re-elected as director and Kakuichi Tanaka made managing director. The Seinen Kan will in the main back activities of youth and national school students while also bolstering the ties of youths and boys of Greater East Asia.

EVACUATED TOKYO PUPILS ENJOYING GOOD HEALTH

Grow Stronger and Healthier At Naruko Hot Springs, Investigations Reveal

It is one year since evacuation en masse of school children started in July last. Due to various climatic differences and changing environment, anxiety was expressed over the children's health from various quarters. However, a glance at the following statistics compiled as a result of investigations comparing the growth of the 3,341 school children evacuating from 11 national schools in Koishikawa-ku to Naruko Hot Springs in September last year with the health of the local school kiddies dispels all fears.

At the time of the evacuation, the pupils of the lower grades were taller than the local children but it was the opposite with the higher grade pupils. The local children weighed much more, the difference in weight increasing with the age of the children. It was the same with chest measurement while the grasping power of the city sixth year pupils was the same as that of the local fifth graders. City children showed a 28.5 per cent resistance against tuberculin tests as compared with the 17.18 per cent of the local children.

Investigations after five months of rural life for the urban school children showed no great change in their height, chest measurement or grasping power. Concerning their weight, however, even despite the fact that Naruko is a consumption area thus causing some concern over the food problem, almost 94 per cent of the evacuated children as against 96.4 per cent of the country children had gained. However, 5.4 per cent of the city children as against 2.5 per cent of the local children showed positive reaction to tuberculin tests.

During the 10 months' period from September to June of this year, only 7.8 per cent of the children became sick, including the 39 that were hospitalized, cutting the ratio of illness to half while the children were in Tokyo. Colds through not being inured to the weather were the chief reason for the children being indisposed.

Thus, in a gist it may be said that the evacuated children are growing up strong and healthy in their new environment.

POSTAL ANNUITIES URGED

Campaign Started August 1 by Communications Board, Others

A movement to popularize the idea of investment in postal annuities was opened on August 1 to last until the end of the month, under the auspices of the Communications Board and the Finance Ministry.

The drive is a part of the movement the authorities of the Finance Ministry are conducting to get the people to take a more active interest in the attainment of the national savings goal for the current fiscal year, which is set at ¥60,000,000,000.

In this, the Communications Board will be assisted by the Home, Education, Welfare and Munitions Ministries; and the Board of Information, the Association for Service to the State through Industry and the Association for Service to the State through Labor.

The workers in the movement are pointing out that the State will guarantee the living of people under the system of postal annuities, increased utilization of which on the the part of the people is necessary to increase the driving force of Japan in her struggle with the enemy.

The authorities interested are very anxious to see persons with large incomes and people who are making large earnings due to the current situation, indeed all classes of people, investing in postal annuities with the spirit of conducting ramming action against the enemy.

Musicians Form Corps

The Japan Music Culture Society comprising almost all foreign-style musicians in this country, has organized the Musicians' National Volunteer Corps and held its inaugural ceremony at an open space in front of the Akasaka Ward Office, Tokyo, on Thursday. Koscak Yamada, noted composer, has been recommended for the head of the corps and Keizo Horiuchi, music critic, the assistant head. Yazaemon Hayakawa, famous orchestra conductor, is "Chief of Staff" of the corps.

Lignite Firm Merged

The Munitions Ministry decided upon the amalgamaton of the Japan Lignite Production Control Association, set up as an organ of guidance for renewed production of lignite, together with similar associations in the Tohoku, east and west Japan and Kyushu with the Coal Control Association and notice of the decision was made to various quarters concerned on Thursday.

Narusawa Villagers, Subsisting on Maize From Ancient Times, Found in Good Health

Corn has a 100 per cent value as food. This fact, which must be startling to those who know nothing about the product, is attested to by conditions in the Narusawa village in Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture.

The inhabitants of this village have subsisted chiefly on corn from ancient times and it is their testimony that they are in better health when feeding on maize than when subsisting on rice.

The village holds about 2,200 souls and life in it is longer than most of the other villages in the country. Among its inhabitants those who are over the age of 80 total 46.

This circumstance the villagers attribute to the fact that they are making corn their principal food. According to them the city dwellers do not know anything about the proper way of eating corn. Their experience shows that when eaten after it has been pulverized corn promotes health in the greatest degree.

Here is an account of the daily life lived by the inhabitants of the village.

All able-bodied adults and young men among the villagers are in the firing-line, or working at the munitions factories, or employed in other ways useful to the State. Under the circumstances the chief burden of farming in the village is falling upon the women. These healthy and ardent women get up at 3 a.m. when they are in summer and are off to the fields, to cut the grass for their cattle. Returning, they take breakfast. They are off to the fields again, giving themselves no rest. They usually take in the fields where they remain until it is so dark that they cannot see their hands working the earth. In the village it is customary for women to cultivate one cho of land each.

It is said to be an easy thing for a woman of the village to walk a distance of five to six miles along a difficult road with a baggage weighing 15 kan on her back.

MANPOWER FOR FACTORIES ASSURED BY NEW RULING

Workers of Raid-Damaged Plants to Be Transferred To Other Works

To assure a smooth and satisfactory supply of labor by distributing the workers of raid-damaged factories and also to prevent long absence from work, the Welfare Ministry has adopted the Outline Measure regarding Workers of Raid-Damaged Factories, and a notice to this effect was given on July 28 to all Prefectural Governors, and the Vice-Governors-General of Regional Administrations.

Under the new measure, workers of raid-damaged factories are to be transferred to other works, and workers of factories which have suspended operations and are not certain of their recovery are to be temporarily transferred to others according to circumstance, if the period of suspension is less than 30 days. When the suspended factories are revived, the transferred workers will return to their original works.

Workers who are absent for more than 20 days because their homes have been damaged in air raids, even though their factories are in operation, will be immediately transferred to other works. Those who do not come to work or are irregular in attendance will be immediately transferred to other urgent fields of work.

Prefectural Governments will order National Labor Service offices to conduct investigations into the labor resources, and upon completing the registration of workers, will distribute those properly qualified to vital war plants. The distribution of workers will be carried out under the full responsibility of prefectural governments and Labor Mobilization offices concerned.

With the enforcement of the measure the return of dispersed workers and the distribution of unemployed labor are expected to be made strongly, particularly as regards important factories in raided areas.

WANT TO JOIN VOLUNTEERS

Indonesian Girls Approach Macassar Naval Academy to Serve Country

Letters have come flooding in to the directing officer of the naval volunteers' academy in Macassar from native girls who requested that they be taken as volunteers, according to a Domei report from Macassar on August 2.

One of these letters received says: "At this time when the youths of Indonesia are fighting on the front lines as volunteers, why can't we, as Indonesia's womenhood, take up arms to down the enemy too? I think I am fully cognizant of the full import of this present sacred war. If for the reason that I am a girl, I cannot become a volunteer soldier, please find some other way that I might serve on the front lines."

This letter was written by a young Indonesian girl of 18 who ever since her graduation from a higher public school has been working in the office of a certain spinning-mill. She was so fired with the recent heroic death in action of the Indonesian volunteers that it prompted her to pen this letter, which in turn has greatly impressed the recipients.

News and Views

"New British Foreign Secretary A 'Greenhorn' in Foreign Diplomacy"

The overwhelming victory scored by the British Labor Party in England's recent general election can be attributed principally to the pressing demands of Britain's public opinion for a new economic policy. The miserable failure of ex-Prime Minister Winston Churchill's radio address and the clumsy way Lord Beaverbrook, the Tory's election chairman, handled the Conservative Party's election campaign were merely co-incidents which led to the crushing defeat suffered by the Churchill government. In other words, the Conservative Party debacle was an open manifestation that the Tories did not possess a basic policy to salvage an exhausted Britain from a postwar Europe.

As pointed out by ex-Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in his election speech, the Conservative Party is better experienced in handling Britain's foreign policy, whereas new Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin is a "greenhorn" in the field of diplomacy. Although the newly elected Labor cabinet, as reported by Reuters, will not make any dramatic changes in Britain's basic foreign policy, nevertheless it will probably not adhere strictly, to that policy established by the former Churchill government.

Most likely, new Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin will recall Britain's diplomats presently overseas. It is the general consensus of opinion that among the first changes will be Lord Halifax, British ammassador to Washington, Duff Cooper, British ambassador to Paris and Reginald Leeper, British ambassador to Athens. Furthermore, Britain's foreign policy toward Spain and Greece will probably swing somewhat to the left.

With regards to Britain's policy toward Germany, Ernest Bevin will feel the urgent necessity, more so than the former Conservative Party, of economically restoring that defeated state. This is because he is of the opinion that as the result of the economic clearance of the ruins of Germany, standard of living would drop. Not only will the new British government adopt an aggressive policy, but will probably control the formation of a new political party and labor unions in British army occupied areas of Germany.

The big problem will be the Attlee government's relationship with the Soviet Union. According to a Reuter's correspondent in Moscow, the Kremlin is expecting the new British Labor Party cabinet to adopt a "new deal" policy in Europe. In the final analysis, relations between Britain and the Soviet Union are expected to become closer than ever.

Niigata Service Suspended

The Niigata Railway Bureau on August 2 announced the suspension of passenger and goods traffic to and from Nagaoka, Shirooka and Miyauchi, all on the Joetsu Line, for the time being, due to accidents. Exception, however, is made for those connected with military and government services, key persons for reconstruction work, and those having season tickets. Newspapers and copies of news articles to and from these railway stations also are accepted.

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TAIWAN PEOPLE COMPLETE PERFECT DEFENSE SETUP

People Burning With Fierce Fighting Spirit to Make Island Advance Base

By I. INOUE
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWESTERN FRONT BASE, August 1.—Whether the enemy's next operation will be directed to the Japanese mainland or to the coast of the Chinese continent admits of no presupposition at present, but if the enemy should direct his spearhead toward the Chinese continental region Taiwan as a strategic value in the sense of an advance base of the Japanese mainland would multiply in importance.

Ever since the development of the battle in Leyte last year strenuous efforts have been made for converting the whole of the island into a battle formation and this undertaking for a perfect battle formation of Taiwan has been completed. The enemy started his bombing attacks on Taiwan simultaneously with his landing operation on the coast of Lingayen Bay early in the current year and these bombings have continued incessantly almost every day. The majority of principal cities in Taiwan have been devastated as the result of the bombings and the enemy raids have of late been extended to villages.

Compared with the Philippines and the Okinawas the personnel and material fighting power which Taiwan possesses is by far superior. Because of this fact the enemy has not as yet touched Taiwan directly and he is trying to isolate the island in an effort to lower the fighting power of the island by bombing attacks.

Before the shortage in ship bottom has been felt the structure of self-sufficiency had already been completed. Accordingly the outcome of the Okinawa battle has produced almost no effect upon the fighting power of the island. Whether the enemy would attempt to effect landing on Taiwan or not would depend on the outcome of his sounding out the fighting power of the island and on the necessity for advancing his strategic bases.

Whatever the enemy's design may be the Army, Navy and Air Forces in Taiwan, together with 7,000,000 people of the island, have now completed a perfect battle formation. The armed forces as well as the people of Taiwan are now burning with a fierce fighting spirit to make the island an advance base for the defense of the homeland instead of being an isolated island.

Taking Military Training

Encouraged by the organization of the National Volunteer Corps in Japan and by the gallant stand maintained by the Japanese civilians in the Okinawas, the Japanese residents in the Wuhan area have expressed their ardent desire to serve the Army, and all men under the age of 14 started to receive military training so as to be able to fight with arms side by side with the combat forces in time of emergency, says a Domei dispatch from Hankow dated August 2. As to women a specific role will soon be designated for them.

Obituary

News has been received of the death in action on January 14 of this year of Jiro Kawamura, aeronautical engineer and radio operator of the Asahi newspaper, while serving at the front.

U.S. BOOSTS PROPAGANDA

Gives Previous Notice Regarding Raids on Japan's Cities

In view of the fact that the enemy has begun to resort to the means of giving previous notice regarding attacks against medium and small cities, all the Japanese must strengthen their resolve to combat the intensified enemy propaganda, offensive, the Mainichi reports.

The enemy air force has been conducting strategic bombings against Japan's cities. Further intensifying his propaganda offensive, the enemy has adopted a scheme of giving notice beforehand advising the people to evacuate from the cities which are to become the targets of attacks. Not only the large cities, but medium and small cities have been subjected to enemy raids and at present only a small number of cities or towns remain intact. The enemy can easily point out some of those cities as his next targets of attacks.

As though making an excuse for his indiscriminate bombings, the enemy said he did not want to bring about disaster to the masses, but as bombs had no eyes they could not choose their targets. Paying only lip service to humanity, the Americans have been conducting the most atrocious bombing attacks against Japan, sometimes making incendiary attacks against the surrounding areas of medium and small cities so as to lay waste the places which may offer shelter to city residents in case of an emergency. Thus first destroying the suburbs, the enemy air force concentrates on the destruction of business and industrial centers. Not only that, the enemy has deliberately machinegunned pedestrians or farmers working in fields. Schools and hospitals have also been subjected to blind bombings.

In Macassar, Celebes, an internment camp where women were sheltered and a detention camp where the British were detained, were also machinegunned and bombed with incendiaries. Professing humanity, the Americans have been thus betrayed themselves.

With the aim of striking fear into the hearts of the Japanese people, the inhuman bombing raids on Japan will be continued. We must strengthen our anti-air raid measures and remain unperturbed with the firm determination to fight to the last.

Kofu Building Houses

A thousand houses will be speedily built, each not larger than five tsubo in Kofu, which will accommodate those who are engaged in essential occupations. In view of enemy raids, parks will be enlarged and roads widened to 15 to 50 meters, all starting from the station. Other areas laid waste by the enemy air raids will be converted into vegetable gardens so that anti-air raid activities will be facilitated.

Giving Sumo Matches

Futabayama, grand champion sumo wrestler, has been employed by the State Railway and will serve hereafter in the Railway General Affairs Bureau of the Transportation Ministry. Futabayama, whose real name is Sadakichi Kameyama, will travel round the Moji area accompanied by some 20 apprentices giving wrestling performances with the aim of entertaining the railway employes. "We are also ready to carry heavy luggage," said Futabayama, who is said to weigh 35 kan.

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Reconstruction Bill Passed

In view of the urgency of the reconstruction of the devastated area in Tokyo Metropolis, an appropriation of ¥35,000,000 for the recovery of the devastated area was made and the bill was approved at an urgent session of the council of the Metropolis on August 1. The expenditure will be put into force immediately. Itemized, ¥24,000,000, for adjustment of the wartime dwelling zones, ¥3,500,000 for wartime farms, ¥7,500,000 for construction of underground houses, and ¥1,000,000 for miscellaneous uses.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Wanted to Exchange

IN Karuizawa: Bicycle, foreign make, mark Crescent, 22 inches in good condition; riding boots and boots for small boys (new); in exchange for men's shoes size 10½ mon or larger size, etc.
Apply Box 190, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

HOUSE or rooms for small family, any location, furnished or unfurnished.
Apply Box 192, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

IN Hayama: Near Moritobashi foreign style house with 5 rooms and one servant's quarter, kitchen, bath, city water for rent only to Japanese family.
Apply Box 193, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

GENTLEMEN'S shoes 11 mon, for sale or in exchange for men's 10½ mon shoes.
Apply Box 187, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S white linen summer suits, (second hand), and also one white waistcoat (new), for immediate sale.
Apply Box 183, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOTCHKISS (brand new) and [illegible] for immediate sale.
Apply Box 188, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' shoes, five pairs—two black, one white, one cream and one sandal, (size 9 mon 7 bu—36), also one black leather handbag, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 173, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 166, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BABY'S perambulator, electric heater (kopro), baby's shoes (3-5 years old), and camp bed, wanted immediately. Used ones will be accepted if they are in good condition. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 179, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BROKEN electrical appliances, [illegible] waffle irons, electric irons (3 [illegible]), mixers, electric heaters, also damaged spare pots and pans.
Apply Box 189, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COMPLETE set of baby's clothes.
Apply Box 191, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COMFORTABLE house in Tokyo district preferably with complete furniture wanted by a small family immediately. Will pay twenty to thirty thousand yen.
Apply Box 185, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH books on China wanted immediately. Please send the list of books.
Apply Box 184, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OFFICE bags, high class fountain pens such as Parker, Eversharp, etc., wanted immediately.
Apply Box 186, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, radio-phonographs, electric razors, sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours: 1:30-4:30 p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2, Jimbo-cho [illegible]-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, Royal or Underwood, must be in excellent condition.
Apply Box 189, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SMOKING pipe, will buy or exchange.
Apply Box 181, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TATAMI-OMOTE, or Japanese [illegible] carpet, sizes: 8, 6, and 4½ mat; also lock and key for bicycle. Will pay good price.
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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1945

The Spirit of Decisive War Politics

The framework of the Suzuki Cabinet's measures for decisive fighting has been completed with the establishment of the Regional Governments-General, the passing of the Wartime Emergency Measures Law, and the organization of the National Volunteer Corps, all of which have been carried out in response to the desires of the people. Admirable as these measures are, their effectiveness hinges on how they are put into practice.

Although in the past the people may have at times been disappointed in the paper plans of the Government, the people today know that the Suzuki Cabinet is sincerely directing its efforts toward fulfilling the people's desires. Prime Minister Suzuki has declared that the excuse sometimes formerly given by officials that "the matter is suitable but the regulations will not allow it" will no longer be tolerated. He has pointed out that even within a complex legal system, matters should be expedited with simplicity, with justice and reason as the guiding principles. There can be none who disagree with the Prime Minister's advocacy of simplicity.

One evil of Japanese administration in peacetime has been held to be an excessive stressing of paper planning and of regulations. But at a time when the wartime situation demands quick action, particularly when power is being delegated on a large scale to the regional authorities through the establishment of the Regional Governments-General, the traditional adherence to iron-bound regulations should be completely abandoned. It is indeed to be welcomed that the Prime Minister has spoken as he has, for the politics of justice and reason to which he referred is not only at one with the inherent ideal of Eastern politics, but its actual practice is especially desirable at this time.

It was natural that when internal political reforms were being carried out during the development of this country into a modern state, a legal system was established and its conduct along strict lines was emphasized so as to make this country in name and in fact a nation ruled by law. But at the base of the nation and society there exist justice and reason which stand on a higher plane than the mere words of the law. Even though the actions of the lower officials might have sometimes fallen into legal formalism which is contrary to reason, the basic importance of reason and justice has never been forgotten.

It is thus natural that with the arrival of the decisive stage in the present war when the national destiny and the ideals of Greater East Asia are at stake, there is being manifested a marked return to basic principles. Decisive wartime politics must not be formalistic politics. It must not be the official type of politics which considers everything to have been completed when the legal form has been complied with. It must be a new politics of the spirit, which grasps the hearts of the people.

It is thus that the recent decision on the principles for carrying out the affairs of the Munitions Ministry following its reorganization is to be highly welcomed. It is such a new conception, which stresses the following points: (1) the abolition of the previous method of waiting for ideas to move up gradually from the petty officials, and the adoption instead of a policy of having those in charge of affairs dispose of them directly with the view to carrying out the objective swiftly; (2) the simplification of the conduct of business, with decisions to be made by the chief of the ministry and the chiefs of the various bureaus, excepting for certain basic items; (3) the abolition of petty official administration and the adoption of a system whereby solutions are reached through the direct and responsible decisions of those in charge; and (4) the clarification of the lines of administrative authority and the complete penetration of the administrative policy to the very ends of the scale.

It is also reassuring to note that Munitions Minister Toyoda, at a recent conference of the regional munitions supervisors, urged all to be courteous to civilian producers and also to complete the disposal of business brought to their attention by letter to within five days of their receipt, thus manifesting the earnestness and sincerity of those carrying the heavy responsibility of munitions production. Munitions Minister Toyoda thus rightly recognizes that the key to successful war politics lies in the administrators disposing of the matters at hand with speed and responsibility, with the same spirit as that of the officers and men on the fighting fronts.

There is much to be expected, therefore, from the politics of justice and reason as referred to by Prime Minister Suzuki and being put into practice by Munitions Minister Toyoda. The actual practicing of effective measures, rather than new planning and new regulations, is now in force with the personal leadership of civilian producers and the simplification of the Government's offices. Decisive war politics, which can be effective only when the demands of the people are immediately put into practice, are now being carried out by the Government to make full use of the surging, enthusiastic cooperation of the people. Today through the whole of the national life, a new spirit befitting these times of decisive fighting is taking shape. It is a spirit which places results over legal forms, and constitutes an emphatic indication of the determined fighting will of the Japanese nation.

It Never Returns

There are gains for all our losses,
There are balms for all our pain;
But when youth, the dream, departs,
It takes something from our hearts,
And it never comes again.

* * *

Those who love deeply never grow old; they may die of old age, but they die young.

* * *

The test of a good letter is a very simple one. If one seems to hear the person talking, it is a good letter.

Husband Will Do

"I want a man to do odd jobs about the house, run errands, one that never answers back and is always ready to do my bidding," explained a lady to an applicant for a post in the household.

"You're looking for a husband, ma'am not a servant," said the seeker for work.

Differs in Opinion

"Is your husband difficult to please in the matter of dress?"

"Very. When I get a gown that he likes he doesn't like the bill, and when the bill suits him he doesn't care a rap for the gown."

Wrong Number

Little boy (calling father at office): "Hello, who is this?"

Father (recognizing son's voice): "The smartest man in the world."

Little boy: "Pardon me, I got the wrong number."

Double Duty

Mothers who raise
A child by the book
Can, if sufficiently vexed,
Hasten results
By applying the book
As well as applying the text.

A Year Ago Today
August 5, 1944

The Board of Information announced that a Supreme Council for the Direction of War, which will replace the Liaison Conference between the Imperial Headquarters and the Government, had been established.

* * *

It was announced by the Cabinet that Vice-Admiral Shigeyoshi Inouye had been appointed Navy Vice-Minister.

* * *

German forces annihilated a Soviet tank corps in the sector east of Warsaw.

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A bill for cancelling the mobilization law was approved by the United States Senate Military Committee.

THAILAND'S ECONOMY

Many Improvements Made to Cope With New Situation

(By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

With the Pacific war situation taking on more poignancy, it is significant that the Thai Government has been exerting greater efforts toward securing the people's livelihood. To this end there were already in force such measures as the improvement of official treatment, the raising of the purchase price of paddy rice to help the farmers, and the permission to open up the Thai-Chinese Farmers' Bank. These measures were principally concerned with the relief of the farming class.

In conjunction with several measures were put into force one after another during the month of June to bring about the security of the people's livelihood. Such was evidenced from the promulgation by the Thai Government on June 7 of "An Urgent Imperial Ordinance Concerning the Emergency Savings Bonds." Thereunder was prohibited the circulation of 1,000 baht currency, and providing for the registering of the same with the Government as savings bonds. Though the repayment thereon was made due a year after the registration, the Thai Treasury Department made a special provision to the Act on June 15 to the effect that those who were holding less than two 1,000 baht notes could have these refunded cash at the Thai National Bank after August 7 of this year.

This step taken from the standpoint of relieving the working class, on the one hand, who were in possession of but a few 1,000 baht notes, and on the other, to control those who held more from their commission of illegal acts in buying up commodities, to discourage speculation by curbing the motive power, and to prevent the rise of the price level. Also decided on at the Cabinet meeting of June 20 was the adoption of a law entitled, "Wartime People's Relief Fund," providing thereunder a government outlay of 50,000,000 baht. This, added to the 10,000,000 baht, which was previously set aside as a preparatory fund for the same purpose, totals 60,000,000 baht. The purpose of this fund was for the relief of the indigents by using it for the purchase of daily necessities. And also enacted was a control law of comprehensive national character in the middle of June, governing the disposition of meats and flesh including those of hogs, cows, buffaloes, horses, chicken, duck, and other domestic fowl. The control was intended for the prevention of unreasonable price rises on the meat and poultry markets, so as to bring about a better marketing condition on these foodstuffs. Taken all in all, these various measures clearly indicate how anxious the Thai Government is to secure the people's livelihood.

New System Adopted

Now let us see what part the Japanese enterprises in Thailand are playing vis-a-vis the prospective battle. In properly coping with the development of the war situation which is growing intensified, the Japanese enterprises on the spot are expected to function effectually and adequately with an eye on raising their productivity to the utmost. By clearing the deck for action or putting the house in order, you might say, through consolidation and regulation among themselves, they have started on a new career since June 16 under an entirely new system.

The taking of the present step was evidently meant for the restressing of the regulation governing Japanese trade, which was put into effect at the end of last year. There further came into being in April of this year the Munitions Supply Association organized by the Japanese traders in that country. This gave a sort of finishing touch to the Japanese enterprises in Thailand, and from it we may safely conclude that their "fighting front" vis-a-vis the decisive battle in prospect has been completed.

The special feature of the present trade regulation lies not in a mere gathering of tradesmen like the forming of a trade association, but with few exceptions, in the adjusting of the old system so as to meet the immediate requirements of the times. It was carried out in a comprehensive way. In short, it was indicative of the patriotic spirit of the Japanese traders to bring about the highest degree of productive and trading efficiency to cope with the decisive war situation.

Coming under the present regulation were more than 80 trading concerns, besides the creation of 13 new companies including the plants for the processing of metals, foods and hide and leather produced in Thailand. To realize the best result under the present regulation these Japanese enterprises are committed to live up to the following provisions:

1. The traders are to rationalize every feature of their enterprise so as to produce the best results from their business operation;
2. With regard to the disposition of their working force the question of personal consideration should not enter the rule of placing the best man on the right job should be enforced;
3. The traders are to put in their best efforts toward the expansion and creation of important enterprises;
4. While exerting themselves for the raising of their technical skill, they are to see that their mutual trade intercourse will run smoothly;
5. By readjusting their existing enterprises for the same of raising efficiency, they must keep in mind the importance of switching to a more important undertaking in line with the wartime needs;
6. They must expect a fair division of their profit; and
7. Abiding in public spirit first and last, they must endeavor to have native labor and capital help strengthen the Japanese fighting front.

U.S. Railway Problem

The American railways are now faced with the worst crisis since the start of the current hostilities. Taking up this serious railroad problem, President Truman stressed his views in a message to Congress in the following manner:

"From now on troop transportation over the network of American railways will assume additional importance. I ask, therefore, for the full cooperation of the American people, ever mindful not to make the situation worse, so that they may dutifully discharge their responsibility to the country."

This statement of the President can but be said to picture the actual situation in a most mild, conservative manner. Of some two million American soldiers now stationed at various military camps at home, there are not a few whose movement toward the Pacific Coast has already started. On the other hand, those home-bound from Europe have been continuously arriving in America. Some are on their way to their respective homes while others are being met by their parents, wives and sweethearts in their transit.

Many of these are now being switched right in the midst of their transit to be transferred to the Pacific areas. It is expected that the number of those transferred, officers as well as men, will swell by leaps and bounds, thus causing an unusual wartime traffic congestion.

Under these circumstance it would be only natural that the American authorities on railroad traffic are much worried. It would be of interest to observe how the American railroad transportation will fare in this year. At present the way the American railroad authorities are expecting of the situation to develop is something like the following:

Pullman sleepers, which will be provided for the use of officers and men transferred and those on leave, will take up about half of the whole lot which number 8,753, and which constitute a third of the entire passenger cars numbering 31,244. When this army traffic reaches its height sometime during this year, it will necessitate depriving the general public of further use of between 4,000 and 5,000 passenger cars.

As to the number of those returning from Europe, it is expected to reach 280,000 per month during a period of three months following V. Day, which ends on August 8 of this year. They will be hurried on toward the west so as to be apportioned among various barracks. In the meantime, some of them will be allowed a leave to visit their homes. The next three months, which will end on November 8, will see their number reaching the height at an expected monthly average of 395,000 which in some months may probably go up to as many as 500,000. On this assumption there will be an average of 25 military trains arriving in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle. These trains are to be made up from the regular passenger trains numbering 140 daily which will leave stations in the Middle-West.

The question is how will this traffic difficulty be solved. Although the problem is apparently impossible of solution, the authorities concerned seem to have succeeded in finding the answer. They claim that by persuading the defense industrial concerns they have succeeded in letting them contracts for the building of 1,200 new army sleepers and accessory cars and 400 diners. This being double the number of the cars in army use, if the necessary material in iron and steel could be obtained, the new equipment is expected to be completed during this fall. But from all appearances these cars will probably not be ready in time to help the solution of this year's domestic traffic crisis. This is evidenced from the fact that Chief of the Defense Transportation Office John Monroe Johnson has advised the military authorities concerned to discharge some 500 former railroad employees who are now in military service, so that they may help the transporting of soldiers to the Pacific Coast.

The railway officials are confronted with still another obstacle, which concerns the obtaining of cross-ties. While the cross-ties needed by the railroads for 1945 are claimed to reach 60,000,000 pieces, it is said that according to the present rate of production they cannot get but half of the requirements or 30,000,000. Hence there is no other way than maintaining the existing ones.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION

Prewar Anti-Soviet Line Completely Shattered

By SADAO NAKAYAMA
(From the Taiheiyo)

I

For those who had placed their confidence in German people, the Nazi Party system, and the intense patriotism of the German people, the surrender of Germany on May 7 came as a surprise. However, signs of a German defeat were perceptible even as early as June of last year. At that time, some 30 German officers captured by the Red Army wrote a joint note to their home country, stating that it was useless for Germany to continue fighting and urging that she should seek peace. This report, which was broadcast from Moscow, failed to receive general attention. However, it was apparent that Germany was already on the road to downfall. Then followed such events as the German defeat in the Baltic area, the attempt on the life of Fuehrer Hitler and the annihilation of the German forces in the Balkans by the encircling Soviet forces. Thus, the German forces had already lost much of the power which they possessed at the start of the German-Soviet War; they were no match for the strong Red Army. The Soviet Union was fully aware of the actual condition of the German forces.

There are many reasons for the defeat of Germany, but the greatest is the fact that Germany was fighting on two fronts. However, she never underestimated the real power of the Soviet Union; on the contrary, it can be said that she underestimated her own military might. This, a grave cause of her defeat, was also seen in the last days before her collapse. At about the time of the death of Fuehrer Hitler, Home Minister Himmler, who was the commander of the German home army, offered unconditional surrender to the Anglo-Americans, while the Fuehrer's successor, Admiral Doenitz, made a similar move. However, he declared that Germany would continue her resistance against the Soviet Union. Doenitz broadcast this policy, undoubtedly with the aim of causing a split between the Soviets and the Anglo-Americans. But his plan—his last trump card—failed. The result of all this was the surrender of the entire German forces on the 7th of May. The Germans resorted to this trump card just before their collapse as their only hope for salvation. But this hastened the total collapse of Germany because its failure caused the Germans to lose their fighting spirit.

Soviet Plans on Europe's Disposal

Awaiting solution by the United Nations are the difficult postwar problems of Europe's disposal, particularly those regarding Germany. It appears that in regard to these postwar problems, the voice of the Soviet Union will be strongest since she played the main role in the war against Germany; and the Soviet Union, in fact, has declared that the nation which made the greatest contribution to Germany's defeat should secure the greatest voice in the disposal of European affairs. Thus, it is necessary to clarify the Soviet ideas and policies regarding the solution of postwar European issues.

The postwar situation in Europe may be described by stating that since Germany's collapse, the "red wind blowing from the east will sweep over entire Europe," so that the bolshevization of Europe or Soviet domination of Europe is inevitable. However, the actual situation is not so simple as that. No true forecast of postwar European affairs is possible without taking into consideration many complicated factors involved. In this connection, Premier Stalin's speech made on May Day in 1943 can be regarded as a revelation of the Soviet policy for Europe's disposal. His speech stressed the following five points: (1) Emancipation of the European nations and assistance to be given to them, (2) severe punishment for the Germans responsible for the war, and material compensation for destruction caused by the war, (3) establishment of a new order based on anti-fascism, (4) free elections, (5) establishment of an organ for permanent cooperation in the economic, cultural and political fields.

The Soviet leader's speech seems to indicate that the Soviet Union will not impose any particular system of government on the European nations, nor does she entertain any territorial ambitions, nor desire monopolistic domination over Europe. He contended that as the War is a common war of the United Nations, the voice of a nation in the matter of the disposal of European affairs should be determined by the degree of its contribution to the war again Germany. But there is another point of importance in this connection, and that is his statement that the Soviet Union will not tolerate the establishment of any fascist or anti-Soviet system of government in Europe. This i intended to effect the revision of the structure under which the Anglo-American nations scheme to utilize Poland and the three Baltic nations as an anti-Soviet bulwark. While the Soviet Union is justified in following this policy it is bound to give rise to grave political issues because the Anglo-American nations are firm adherents of the status quo. It is because of this general diplomatic policy of not tolerating the existence of an anti-Soviet government that she has been continuing her fight against the anti-Soviet elements in Spain and has been refusing to compromise with the Polish exile government in London.

On the other hand, as to the administration of the territories occupied by the Red Army, the Soviet Union formally agreed to the formation of joint control committees. Among the three major Powers of the United Nations. Such committees have been established in Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia with the Soviet commanders of the garrison armies as their heads. This system is expected to be established in Hungary and Austria. However, only makeshift systems have been setup in Poland and Italy where complicated political conditions exist. As to these joint control systems, it can be said that they are in a way a compromise of a political nature—a promise of territorial integrity made by the Soviet Union. Also they can be regarded as a means to counter anti-Soviet propaganda on the bolshevization of Europe. But there remains the problem of the political character of these liberated countries of Europe. The Soviet Union is moulding the political structures of the countries where the Red Army is holding the real power. In the case of Western Europe, there are nations whose political character does not satisfy the Soviet Union. The same applies to the Anglo-American nations who are not pleased with the political setup in Poland, which country has concluded special pacts with the Soviet Union. The efforts being made to adjust these differences have resulted in a political war in Europe.

The Political War

During the war against Germany, the Anglo-American nations had to depend on the Soviet Union's cooperation in the military field, but the same cannot be said as far as politics were concerned for in this they were defied by the Soviets. To prove this, one may enumerate many events that transpired during the year; and because of this fact there was considerable dissatisfaction within the Anglo-American countries. But the situation has undergone a complete transformation now that the military activities of Europe have come to an end. The Anglo-American nations are adepts in political rather than military activities; and in fact their political offensive against the Soviet Union is already in full swing, with the San Francisco Conference as the starting point. The political contest between the Anglo-Saxon camp and the Soviet Union is now being carried on with the Polish problem as its core. This problem has been an outstanding one for the past several years, and although it was apparently settled due to the concessions made by the Anglo-Americans at the Crimea Conference, it was revived when the Soviets demanded that Poland be invited to participate in the San Francisco Conference.

It is recalled that the Second World War was caused by the Polish problem. Despite the provisions of the Atlantic Charter, the Anglo-American nations advocated recognition of the Curzon Line through compromise between the Warsaw and London Polish regimes; but this met vehement Soviet opposition and a vigorous stand was taken by the Kremlin in its demand for the participation of Poland in the San Francisco parley. The matter was then referred unsolved to the Foreign Minister's Conference held by the Big Three, but it defied solution.

The Soviet stand in regard to the Polish problem may be summarized as follows: Poland has been emancipated by no other than the Red Army—the Polish exile regime at London had no hand in the matter. Moreover, it is an anti-Soviet organization. Thus, there is absolutely no reason why its members should be permitted to enter the Warsaw Government. The Crimea compromise plan does not propose participation of the London Polish regime in the proposed Provisional Government of National Unity; it only stipulates that democratic elements should be included in the Warsaw Government.

The Soviet organ, War and the Working Class, recently stated that in Poland the Soviet agricultural reform has already been put into operation and this has caused great anxiety to the leaders of the London Polish regime who are acting as if their house is on fire.

Against such a stand taken by the Soviets, the Anglo-Americans in their political counteroffensive are utilizing the Crimea plan for Europe's disposal, as well as the majority decision of the San Francisco Conference. In reality, however, Soviet power has already been firmly established in Poland, and Moscow would lose nothing through this political contest with the Anglo-Americans. On the other hand, if the Anglo-Americans yield to the Soviets on the Polish issue, they would lose their prestige before the so-called liberated countries of Europe, thereby placing themselves in a disadvantageous position regarding the postwar disposal of Europe. Therefore, an Anglo-American defeat in this political field would be disastrous.

(To be Concluded)

INTERVIEW WITH STALIN

English Churchman Exchanges Views With Soviet Leader

Editor's Note: The following is the story of an interview given by Premier Joseph Stalin to an officiate of Canterbury Cathedral, England, by the name of H. Johnson, as reported recently by a Reuter correspondent. Johnson visited various parts of the Soviet Union before meeting the Soviet leader at the Kremlin.

On the evening of my return to Moscow, I was told that Premier Stalin would see me at eight that night at the Kremlin. Previously, I had asked permission for an interview. I arrived at the front entrance of the Kremlin, hard by the Lenin mausoleum, a little before the appointed time. I handed my hat to an attendant, and was whisked upwards in an elevator. A simple hallway laid with a red carpet met my interested gaze as I stepped out of the elevator. I was then led to a waiting room containing 13 chairs and a solitary table.

Presently, a clock in the Kremlin struck eight and I was led to a spacious guest room. It was simply furnished but contained the masterpieces of some great sculptor. In the center of the room lay a long table on which lay a green woolen tablecloth. Here, I shook hands with Premier Stalin and also with Foreign Commissar Vyachaslav Molotov.

Premier Stalin was in uniform and wore a star-shaped medal on his breast. He was a little smaller than I had thought, but he has the build and carriage of a soldier. His face is rather small and his grey-white hair hangs over his forehead. He is in every respect a Georgian. I had met many of his compatriots during my visit to his native place. I took my seat opposite him. Mr. Molotov sat by his side. At one end of the table sat a young interpreter in a grey diplomat's uniform with shoulder-straps. I had met this man several days before at the reception given to Dr. T. V. Soong.

At the beginning of the interview we touched lightly on various topics. As I had only recently returned from Armenia and the Caucasus region, I told the Soviet Premier about my impressions. I congratulated him over the excellent conditions prevailing at the places I had visited. I mentioned the good health Soviet children were enjoying, the advance of Soviet education, and the great prosperity of Russia's modern cities. Then I begged permission to ask two questions. Premier Stalin nodded consent.

I asked him what was necessary to promote friendly relations between Britain and the Soviet Union. He replied:

"While we were fighting shoulder to shoulder against Germany, it was a comparatively easy task to unite the two nations in friendship and cooperation, but it is no longer a simple matter today after the defeat of Germany. Now, the efforts to avoid friction have been slackened. But I do hope for cooperation between the two nations. It is necessary that firm unity should be shown by actual deeds, not merely by words. We have absolutely no desire to irritate British sentiments or obstruct British actions. We wish to be Britain's friend—a real friend, not only in words but also in deeds. One of the factors standing in the way of friendly relations between the two nations is the press, which has not been truthfully reporting the real conditions in our country. Take the problem of military power in our country, for instance. Britain has been receiving military intelligence through France and the latter from Poland. Prime Minister Churchill, it has been reported, once asked General Gamelin about the military power of the Soviet Union. The general is said to have replied that Soviet Russia had no real military power at all. General Gamelin, like other Frenchmen, had secured information about our country through the Poles who were not friendly with the Soviet Union."

Next I turned to religious problems. I said: "In my opinion, many false reports have been spread in England regarding the treatment of the Christian Church by the Soviet Government. Because of this, the British people entertained enmity toward the Soviet Union in the past, because they are a religious race."

The Premier answered:

"The church has its history, but the Soviet Union also has its own independent history. The head of the Russian Catholic Church excommunicated the Soviet Government and ordered the people not to pay taxes to it. Therefore, we had to adopt measures of self-defense. The situation became strained, and both sides went a little too far."

Here the Premier smiled and continued:

"But with the outbreak of the war, a different situation arose. The war proved how patriotic the Soviet Government is. At the same time, the patriotism of the church was also manifested. Historically speaking, it may be said that the Russian Catholic Church was closely united with the Czar and Imperial Russia."

I interrupted:

"Probably the Russian Church was closer to the Czar than with Jesus Christ, the real head of the church. I have personally seen the great things which the Soviet Government has done for the masses. All these acts seem to be in harmony with the ethical conception of Christian religion. I might say that while many who profess their belief in God, justice and love are acting as if they do not really believe in them, there are many who, although they do not profess religious faith, act as if they truly believe in such a faith."

Both Premier Stalin and Mr. Molotov smiled at my words. I pointed to the cross on my breast and I communicated to the Premier the words of the head of the Russian Church, who gave me that cross, as well as these of the bishops of Leningrad, Armenia and Georgia and many other religious leaders. I explained to Stalin that all of these leaders had praised the achievements of the Soviet Government and that none had any complaints to make. I told him of the good health and high education enjoyed by the church people whom I had visited. I told him also of the words of the head of the church at Jerusalem. The Premier then said:

"It is impossible to suspend religious belief, just as it is impossible to silence human conscience. Religion is a matter of conscience. Conscience is free so that both religion and faith must also be free."

We then came to the practical problem of promoting friendly relations between Britain and the Soviet Union. I asked Premier Stalin if he desired the continuance of the supplies of medical relief to the people of Russia and I also expressed my sympathy for the great sacrifice which the Soviet Union paid in fighting Fascism. He thanked me for my thoughtfulness. I then asked for more time as I had something more to ask him. He again nodded consent. So I continued:

"It seems very important that the peoples of Britain and the Soviet Union should have more opportunities to meet each other. We British desire to see your country. I believe it is particularly important that the young peoples of both nations should know each other."

Premier Stalin agreed with me; then he stated that indirect information about one nation by another was dangerous. He said that superficial information about the power of the Red Army, for instance, was dangerous and that for this reason it was highly desirable that the peoples of both nations should meet more frequently.

By telling the Soviet leader that not only the working people but the intelligentsia in Britain entertain most cordial feelings toward the Soviet Union, I prepared the way for my last difficult question. This seemed to please Premier Stalin and Mr. Molotov. Then I said:

"I may be presumptuous, and the matter I now wish to state is trivial in nature, but I wish to take it up because I believe its solution will be of great service in drawing closer the relations between the two peoples. I know of some 30 Britishers who are married to Russian women, and although these Britishers wish to go back to their native country they cannot take their wives with them because of the law. I wonder if something might not be done regarding the matter."

Premier Stalin quickly turned toward Mr. Molotov as if asking the latter for his opinion. Mr. Molotov nodded and smiled. So I continued:

"The question itself is restricted to a very small number of persons. But I greatly fear that it may be utilized by those who dislike the Soviet Union. 'A small stone in a shoe will hurt the wearer,'" I quoted.

Premier Stalin said, "Something must be done". He then emphatically added: "I will certainly do something. The matter must be brought to the attention of the Supreme Council."

I thanked both Premier Stalin and Foreign Commissar Molotov for their kindness in granting me this interview. And thus, the 50-minute interview ended in warm handclasps. The Kremlin is no longer a distant, unknown place for me. Even now I can visualize the next room sheltered in this building with tall red-brick walls and seven towers. I can further visualize a small man leisurely seated on one of the chairs with a colored pencil in his hand, eagerly attentive, showing great intelligence in his utterances. This is my impression of Premier Stalin.

The Three Misers

Three misers were in church one Sunday morning when the minister made a strong appeal for some worthy cause, hoping that everyone in the congregation would give something. The three misers became very nervous as the collection plate neared them. Finally, one of them fainted and the other two carried him out.

The Scotchman Again

"Stand behind your lover, false woman," shouted the Scotchman who found his wife in the arms of another man. "I'm going to shoot you both."